

THE Gleichen Call



Year VII, No. 25

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1914

Per Year \$1.50

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Brooks sportsmen find ducks very scarce in that district.

Basano is to have a new post office building. The contract has been let.

Several serious prairie fires are reported from the south during the past few days.

Some hunters report more fun on Labor Day fighting prairie fires than shooting ducks.

R. Blair of Rocky Ford spent a few days the past week visiting his Gleichen friends.

J. B. Mallory left yesterday for Tacoma, Wash., to join his wife, where he will spend a couple of weeks holidays.

The highest prices paid for wheat during the past week was \$1.05 by the load and \$1.08 by the car load at Gleichen.

The rain Monday night stopped the harvest and threshing operations temporarily, but Old Sol was on the job again Tuesday afternoon.

A Calgary report states that for three days ending Monday 3265 cars of grain had been inspected at that point and that there were 1400 cars in sight.

Master Frank Crockett upon returning to Hanna from spending his holidays with his Gleichen relatives developed typhoid fever and is seriously ill.

Mr. Durno, of Layzell and Durno of Calgary spent a couple of days in town this week purchasing horses which he expected would be required for army service.

The Wednesday half holiday which has been in vogue in Strathmore all summer is to be continued as a permanent holiday. Seventeen signers have signified their agreement to the plan.

Hunters and other campers should be very careful to extinguish their fires on the prairie as enormous damage can easily be effected at the present time and fires will be heavy for those starting fires.

A. Ping was seriously injured at Queenstown by jumping off a load of hay and landing upon a pitch fork he had thrown off. He was taken to a Calgary hospital and latest reports are that he will recover.

Miss Dickey announces that she will hold her regular Fall Millinery Opening on Friday and Saturday, September 11th and 12th, in the Millinery Department of J. A. Ramsay's Busy Store and heartily invites all the ladies of Gleichen and district to view her exceptionally fine display in the Millinery art. Miss Dickey has all the very latest creations in the art and has taken special pains to select stock that will be most pleasing to the ladies of this district, having for several years past the opportunity of studying their ideas.

Fine Rain Monday night.

Dear old Josh Billings wrote a thousand and one epigrams in his delightful phonetically spelled way but he never wrote a truer one than "If yew aint got outhin to dew, dew it at once; that iz the way to git bizzy."

Brooks reports the visit of Dr. Jack Dawson, who ten years ago started on a walk around the world for a purse of \$25,000. His journey ends when he reaches Australia and he still has 123 days in which to finish the trip on time.

Don't forget to get your flags for semaphore signalling. Anything white will do for practice 18 inches square and flagstaff about 34 inches long. Be ready to fall in at 2:30 sharp Sunday afternoon on the Agricultural grounds.

Monday—Labor Day—passed off quietly in Gleichen, most of the sports enjoying duck hunting while the children spent a most enjoyable time at a picnic at the Bow River Bridge. The usual sports and contests were enjoyed by the little ones.

Threshing grain on the Blackfoot reserve will start within the next couple of days and while the average per acre will not be as heavy as last year the total yield will exceed last year owing to the fact that considerable more land is under cultivation.

War poem (with apologies to Robert Bridges.)
"Then three cheers for Admiral Jellicoe,
Who is a hardy fellow;
He will send German warships
to hellico
And of them leave not a relico."

Game warden Service is seeking information of the person who shot a beaver on Crowfoot Creek the other day. He found the beaver in the creek and says the hide is one of the largest he ever saw. The fine for killing beaver is heavy and it will be well for all to observe the law in this respect.

Mrs. Gossip had the misfortune to fall and break her hip at Queenstown on Friday. She was brought to Gleichen by Mr. Durston that day for attendance and taken on to Calgary by her husband last Saturday. Latest reports are to the effect that she is improving as well as might be expected of her advanced age in life.

The Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian Church will hold a musical contest at the home of Mr. Gooderham on the afternoon and evening of Friday, September 18th, from 3 to 5 and 7 to 10 p.m., refreshments will be served. Collection will be taken. The public is cordially invited.

Much sympathy is expressed with Mr. and Mrs. John McDowell in the bereavement of their daughter, Evelyn Ruth, aged 11 months, who died in the Calgary hospital on Friday, September 4th, after a few weeks illness. The funeral took place at Gleichen, Saturday afternoon and was attended by a number of intimate friends and relatives.

HUSSAR GERMANS ARE IN PRISON IN ENGLAND SAID TO HAVE LEFT HERE BEFORE ENGLAND DECLARED WAR

The report appended makes interesting reading, but the CALL has information that the Hussar Germans left their homes before England had declared war and Mr. Thaden, one of the members of the colony, was in town last week and is reported to have said that when the party left they had only the information that Russia and Germany were at war. He also said he understood that the C.P.R. was taking steps to have them released from prison in England and returned to their homes at Hussar and that the company would assist them to return to their farms providing it was agreeable to the authorities.

Kert Uthemann, a German artillery officer, accompanied by another gentleman, was in town on Saturday from Hussar to report to Corporal Irvine, of the R.N.W.M.P., and it is said that in course of a conversation with one of our citizens he said that naturally he would like to have gone home to assist his country as commanded, but finding it impossible he would prove that he was an honorable and a good citizen by observing the laws of this country.

These Germans are located 25 miles northeast of Gleichen, which makes the following article particularly interesting as it appeared in a number of exchanges:

"To be transported from their peaceful homesteads in Alberta to an English prison in the course of a week or so, is the novel experience which has just happened to about 40 German settlers who, until recently, resided on property acquired from the C. P. R.

When the war broke out, assurances were received by the C. P. R. that that the 60 Germans or so, who comprise the little colony, would remain on the land and attend strictly to the business of tilling the land. Consequently, although a great majority of them are German reservists, who have not yet even acquired an intelligent speaking knowledge of the English language, they were not molested by the authorities. But when the news of hostilities became known and the serious nature of the situation dawned on all, the members of the little colony held a secret meeting. Many of them are noblemen, who have held commissions in the German army, and with very little trouble, the ringleaders worked up a feeling of patriotism for the Vaterland which was irresistible. Quietly and with very little fuss, the Germans made preparations, and in twos and threes they slipped across the line. One morning the C.P.R. officials awakened to find that the little colony was practically deserted, and that 15,000 acres or so of choice land, acquired by the German settlers, was being looked after by two male inhabitants. The other Germans had, without attracting the suspicions of the authorities, slipped across the line, leaving their farm machinery, crops and household effects to the mercy of the elements.

In New York the little band of German reservists met and passage across the Atlantic was booked. Had they gone singly, no suspicion would have been aroused. But their numbers attracted attention, and before the ship reached its destination it was searched by a British cruiser and the would be German soldiers were made prisoners of war. They are now resting in an English prison, where they will probably be detained until the end of the war.

The two remaining German settlers are now, it is understood in conference with the officials of the department of natural resources of the C.P.R. Big payments for the land are due the C.P.R., but it is doubtful whether the agreements, entered into by the Germans and the company will be lived up to now, considering the turn events have taken."

Ouelletteville Locals

Several young Frenchman in this district are daily expecting to receive instructions to proceed to the war.

Mr. T. Shulte, Electrical Engineer, D.N.R., C.P.R., visited the district for the week end and Labour day.

Threshing is in full swing here now and some of the farmers report that their crops are not threshing out so good as they expected they would.

Miss Jessie Stott of the Publicity Department, D. N. R., and Miss Margaret Barnetson of the Passenger Department, C.P.R., are spending a vacation at Ouelletteville as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Coates.

Wheatfield School has been closed for the summer vacation and reopened on the 1st. W. Boyden, Secretary and Treasurer has secured the services of H. F. Robins as school master. Mr. Robins has had several years experience of teaching in England and has been teaching in Canada for about a year.

A fishing picnic took place to Crowfoot on Labour Day and several young people went forth armed with fishing rods and guns. They journeyed home in the rain and tho we have not heard any great fishing stories up to date we may hear other stories which will be interesting reading in the Calgary papers in the near future.

Motor Cars are using this district a great deal and we believe they are fitted with a horn or some sort of tooting arrangement to warn others on the road of their approach. The idea of a motorist coming quietly up behind another man on the road and dashing past with a laugh to see him in difficulties is no doubt very amusing to the man in the car but is not amusing to the farmer in the wagon with a pair of bronchos.

Namaka Notes

Duck hunting is in full swing at Namaka. Several good bags are reported.

Threshing is the order of the day all around this district just now. W. Bennett is having a good run north of Namaka, T. C. Peterson is busy around Hammer Hill, and J. B. Sim is threshing on the Namaka Farm.

On Saturday last an engaging picnic took place at Hammer Hill. Namaka school challenged Gleichen school to a game of baseball. The Namaka boys were a good deal smaller than the Gleichen team, but played a plucky game. Score Gleichen 14, Namaka 9. The Namaka boys showed themselves good sports and are quite ready to have another try to win next time.

The new Oddfellows hall was dedicated on Tuesday evening last by a team from the Grand Lodge of Alberta, Calgary. Bro. Henderson, G.M., Bro. Tully, G. Sec., Bro. Fairley, P.G.M., Bro. Adams,

G. Treas., and several others were present from Calgary. Gleichen and Strathmore Lodges were both well represented. A most enjoyable evening was spent and the Oddfellows announce their first dance for Friday, the 11th, when a good turnout is expected.

Gleichen Train Arrivals

Train No. 3—west bound—13.14
" 4—east bound—15.31
" 13—west bound—2.08
" 14—east bound—24.28
" Local—west bound—8.45
" " east bound—20.59

COMING EVENTS

Oct. 5 to 9—International Irrigation Congress at Calgary.
Every Monday—Oddfellows
1st and 3rd Thursdays—K. of P.
Sept. 18—Presbyterian musical contest.
Sept. 11 and 12—The Millinery opened.
Sept. 11—Opera House Dance.
Military drill—Every Sunday at 2:30 and Wednesday at 6:30 p.m.

GLEICHEN SQUADRON LIGHT HORSE

Several meetings have now been held with a view to forming a Gleichen Squadron, Light horse and although it has not yet been officially organized the effort is meeting with success, and twenty have offered to enlist.

On Sunday afternoon Sergt. Orr as instructor, assisted by Capt. Ward, put twelve of the men thru their first drill at the skating rink, where there was a good crowd of citizens on hand to encourage the boys by their presence. The first of the awkward squad to be drilled were Messrs Geo. Moss, Bert Woods, Peter McLean, Arthur Weddel, J. T. M. Hughes, Arthur Roberts, R. Ross, A. Tennant, E. P. Tostivan, A. Nixon, Wm. Bilby and A. Maitland. All acquitted themselves very nicely for the first instructions although one or two had evidently had previous experience.

It is the intention to continue drilling every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 and each Wednesday at 6:30

It was with deep regret that word was received in Gleichen yesterday, Wednesday, that Fred Brosseau had died in the Holy Cross Hospital in Calgary that morning at 1:20 o'clock. He has only been ailing a short time, and while his life had been despaired of for a few days, all here were in hopes of his ultimate recovery. Mrs. Brosseau and her two girls are in Calgary and further information is not attainable before going to press.

In the window of the CALL office may be seen a potato vine bearing four potatoes. One is considerably larger than a goose egg, another larger than a hen egg while the other two are not much larger than big marbles. The interesting part of the display is that they were grown from shoots planted last spring by Rev. E. Cox Clarke. Mr. Clarke states that other than planting the shoots carefully in good soil he gave them no attention, until he dug them last week. Mr. Clarke says he has tried the experiment before coming to Gleichen with good success.

MISCELLANEOUS

Cattle lost and found, for sale by the owner. Seed Grain for sale and wanted. Mar. 20 to sell, rent or buy, and any other of similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

FOR SALE—Herring Hall Marvins Safe at a bargain. Apply to M. E. Wishart, Gleichen.

FOR SALE—or trade, A few Brood Sows in pig and also a number of weaned pigs, Yorkshire breed. Will sell for cash or trade for cattle. Apply Mrs. W. Erford, Gleichen.

BANFF—Furnished cottage to rent, 5 rooms, electric light. Apply box 14 Gleichen.

FOR SALE—10 power magnifier binoculars or field glasses in black leather upholstered case with shoulder strap complete. In first class condition \$12 takes it. Apply to Geo. W. Evans, Gleichen.

GOOD COOK—Wants work while threshing. Mrs. Anna Dyatke, Box 35, Calgary.

ESTRAY—Dark bay colt, no brand, about 3 months old, has been on our property about five weeks. Owner can have same by proving ownership and paying cost. Apply to Anderson & Neilson, Standard.

STRAYED—From S.22, T.10, R.8 one bay mare 4 years old, white strip on face heavy in foal and branded < on right shoulder, also one chestnut gelding same age branded < monogram on left shoulder. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery of same. Riley A. Bishop Langdon, Alta.

FOR SALE—Talusse Geese. Apply J. L. Barger, Cluny.

\$50 REWARD will be paid by the undersigned for information that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons who drive off the open range lake, keep, retain, or otherwise control services of any bull or bulls branded as follows: 142 on left rib or left hip, or both left ribs and left hip, from July 1st, 1914, to Nov. 15, 1914. F. A. McHugh & Sons, per Walter J. McHugh, Address, Blind Creek P.O., Alta.

REGISTERED Greyhounds. Parents imported. Puppies for sale \$10 and \$5. Parents fastest and best killing coyote hounds in Alberta. C. F. Bruce, Cluny.

PRIMO SEED FLAX. 3RD prize Provincial Seed Fair, the best flax to grow, ripens 10 to 14 days before common flax. Heavy yields, 294 bushels per acre being obtained. Cleaned ready for seedling, \$1.50 per bushel, extra for bags. — F. A. Williams, Gleichen.

FOR SALE—Registered Birkshire, both sexes. Look for exhibit at Gleichen Exhibition. F. Daw, 1914

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R. H. Hogg

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Iron Works
FARMERS. Bring in
your discs and plows
to be sharpened.
R. H. Hogg

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1914

COLD FEET

Cold feet are bad things to have in war times. Undoubtedly war makes hard times in the countries where the war is being carried on and industries are brought to a standstill, agricultural pursuits left to women and old men and the existence of property, should the enemy come one's way, made uncertain. But in countries removed far from the actual conflict, war brings good times insofar as it causes money to circulate even though it may have a smaller purchasing value owing to raising prices. The trouble in such countries as Canada under present conditions is that war makes entirely new conditions of trade and commerce and it takes a little time to become adapted to them. During that necessary period the faint-hearted get frightened instead of keeping their courage up and striving to find out the best way of meeting new conditions.

Think of the position Canada is in today. Of all the countries in the world in a position to produce anything for the consumption of the people of Europe, we are the closest to the great market. There are four great continental nations engaged in a warfare which prevents their producing their accustomed products. They cannot supply their usual customers. While on the other hand they are not in a position to do much buying their export trade to other nations which can buy has been far greater than the importations we have made from them. Owing to the nature of the war, Austria, Russia and the Balkan States, all of which are large exporters of grain, cannot supply a bushel to Great Britain or France or any of the other European countries which have been buying from them. Canada has a chance to get that business if we produce the grain. Germany and Austria have enjoyed a tremendous trade with South America, the United States, Great Britain, Africa and Asia, all of which is completely cut off. That trade must go to other nations, for even after the war is over, it will be many years before these peoples can even attempt to recover what they have lost. Part of that trade Canada is not in a position to go after just now but a lot of it can be taken by this country. Already the war is having some beneficial effect in Canada, even in this locality by creating a demand for horses. Yesterday somewhere around \$10,000 in real money was left here for horses and the demand will continue as long as the war lasts. Many industries can be busy producing their goods to supply not only the actual combatants but also to supply the lack created by continental European factories making similar goods going out of business and being unable to ship the goods if they could produce them. Number 1 Northern wheat is worth \$1.20 in Winnipeg and it cannot be shipped too fast to suit the European countries which are clamoring for it, not that they are starving for it yet, but full granaries create greater confidence.

So while the Canadian people regret the war, there is no reason for them to feel despondent because of conditions. After the necessary readjustment takes place and the men who control the millions in the country realize that now is the best opportunity they ever had to make their money work for their own good as well as that of the country and the empire, this country, with its credit system on a normal basis, will make strides of progress similar to those made by Great Britain during the Napoleonic wars, even though she was engaged in a life and death struggle with the greatest military menace of modern times up to the present menace in the person of the German Kaiser. A few weeks of watchful waiting, careful studying and an optimistic hanging on will turn to good account the unfortunate war in which the world is engaged.—Medicine Hat News.

AN APOLOGY TO HELL

If Gen. Sherman were alive he would have to apologize to hell. He was unjust to that amiable region. The war of his time was but an innocent, nameless killing game. It has grown to that aerial triumph of German culture over Antwerp.

To murder wantonly and futilely, to slay or mangle little children and young mothers in their beds, to salute the Red Cross flag with a bomb, to slaughter and terrorize non-combatants, random destruction with no military

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THE BUSY STORE.
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Proprietor.

results, with no permanent result except to sicken and anger all civilized mankind—this is war as practiced on a city from Zeppelin airships.

Every nation which still believes that something of humanity should be maintained in the usages of warfare should raise its voice against this archdeed of pitiless savagery; against the repetition of such senseless and unforgiveable blind massacre.—New York Sun.

Cigaretts are now said to cure the drink habit. Another case where the cure is worse than the disease.

Remember that today is the time to do things that you put off until tomorrow, yesterday.

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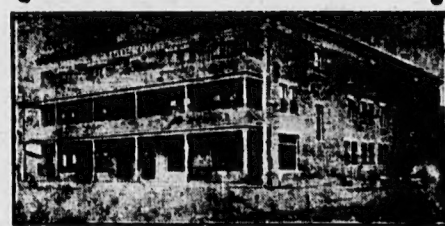
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The Gleichen Pharmacy

ITALIAN SPAGHETTI
MADE IN CANADA

How Canadian Housewife Was De-
ceived--The Virtues of the "Made-
In-Canada" Article

According to the "Monetary Times"
of Toronto, British Columbian manu-
facturers are losing no opportunity
to impress on the public the advan-
tages of using home-made products.
The association includes all the manu-
facturers both on the lower mainland
and Vancouver Island, so that the
markets in the coast cities are care-
fully looked after. Foreign products
have been the rule here. A manage-
told "The Monetary Times" of an in-
stance of how people apparently pre-
fer something made elsewhere.

Empty Prejudices

A local brand of spaghetti was put on
the market, and proud of their pro-
duct the manufacturers had their
name on the box. A housekeeper saw
the brand at her grocer's and she tried
it, but reported adversely. Evidently
others did also, proving that a make-
has little honor in his own country
for the firm got out a new package
taking off their name, and labelling
it "Finest Italian Spaghetti." In one
instance, the same woman who had
said the other was no good tried it
and declared it was "the loveliest she
had ever tasted," not knowing it was
the same brand. Acting on the knowl-
ledge that British Columbia products
are not behind any other in quality,
the manufacturers are making a de-
termined campaign to interest the
public. The latest move is the resolu-
tion of the board of trade that the
Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Com-
pany be urged to insert in the con-
tract for the construction of the
bridge across the Second Narrows a
clause to the effect that the iron and
steel for the bridge be fabri- cated
in Vancouver, where there are two com-
panies which have a combined invest-
ment of over a million dollars in plant.

Favor the Home Product

There is a moral in this that has
a far wider application than in the
case of spaghetti. A vast amount of
material is sold in Canadian stores
labelled "Latest Importations," "Best
Imported Brands," "Direct Imports
from France," "Best British Make,"
etc., that is the result of an honest
day's work by a Canadian workman
in a Canadian factory. The imported
idea is a delusion, and it is gratifying
to those who believe in the "Made-in-
Canada" product to know that the
consumer who is so prejudiced against
the Canadian made article cannot note
the difference between the home and
foreign made product. This is an in-
direct compliment to the Canadian
manufacturer and the Canadian me-
chanic, and should convince the most
sceptical that he should patronize the
home product wherever possible. Now
is the time to pursue this policy if
we wish to restore good times in
Canada.

CHINESE EGGS AGAIN

Big Importations Tend to Lower Price
of American Eggs

"The Canadian Countryman," in a
recent issue, had this to say about the
Chinese egg trade: At the present time
Chinese eggs are reaching the Pacific
coast at 14c per dozen. For some time
past they have been sold by the whole-
sale and retail trade in the Western
States labelled "fresh pullet eggs." This
was done because they are a
smaller egg than the home product.
Now legislation is compelling them
to be labelled as "from China" instead.
They are said to reach the coast in
first-class condition for immediate use,
but are valueless for storage as they
soon develop "spots."

The Canadian tariff provides a duty
of three cents per dozen on foreign
eggs, and while this is not sufficient
to keep Chinese eggs out of Canada,
it affords a protection to this extent
for the Canadian egg producer. No
one will begrudge the Canadian far-
mer, who has eggs to market, pro-
tection to this extent. In fact the
majority of the Canadian people who
realize that the prosperity of the
country is bound up with the pros-
perity of the farmer, would probably
agree to increase protection on eggs
in order to ensure the farmer the
home market at steady and profitable
prices. No one wants to see his
interests injured by an influx of cheap
eggs from such countries as China,
where living conditions are far below
the Anglo-Saxon standards.

It is interesting to note that under
the reciprocity agreement the duty on
eggs would have been wiped out,
which would mean that Chinese eggs
could be laid down in Vancouver at
11c. per dozen instead of 14c. In view
of this it is hard to see how it can
be successfully maintained that the
policy of moderate protection on farm
produce is of no value to the farmer.

WHY CHEESE EXPORTS
HAVE BEEN DECLINING

Vast Home Market For Dairy Pro-
ducts In Other Forms Makes Cheese
For Export Less Profitable

According to the "Canadian Country-
man" the products of Canadian farms
have one by one dropped out of the
class of exportable commodities.

Eggs, butter, cattle, hogs, sheep,
have all consecutively realized a home
market better than any that could be
found abroad. Two items, however,
which no one had the hardihood to
claim would ever be dropped from
the list, were our cheese and our
wheat. But cheese seems to be head-
ing that way at the present time.
Canadian consumption of cheese never
was very heavy, per capita. Nor is
it to-day. But it is far heavier than
it once was, a fact for which whole-
sale, and many retail dealers will
vouch. So far this season, the Cana-
dian make has managed to find a
market at home. The prices asked
and paid are very close, as yet, to
export quotations, but they are still
held above the ideas of the Old Coun-
try tradesmen. Of course, little doubt
is entertained but that Canada must
find a foreign outlet for a great bulk
of her cheese make. But, after all,
it is just about as logical to look for
another kind of thing to happen. The
way in which eggs, butter and other
items went up above Old Country
ideas, and stayed there, might well
happen again.

The reasons given for the disappear-
ance of the various commodities from
the export trade columns are sound.
The home market is ever the best
and most profitable market for the
farmer. This has been demonstrated
over and over again in the last fifty
years in the United States, where the
growth of large industrial centres
such as Chicago, Cleveland and coun-
less other places in the Middle West,
has afforded an ever-growing market
with steadily increasing prices for all
that the farmer can produce. A
factory with hundreds of employees,
and its employees with hundreds of
dependents, constitutes a vast food
consumer.

The same development has taken
place in Canada in the past ten years
under the stable trade policy which
both parties have maintained.
Instead of looking for an export
market, the farmers in the neigh-
bourhood of Montreal have all they can
do to supply the ever-increasing demands
of Montreal's population. The same
is true of Hamilton, Brantford, and
in fact of every other populous centre
in Canada. It thus becomes fairly
clear that a reasonable policy of en-
couragement for manufacturing in-
dustries in Canada brings good results
to all classes in the community.

EXPANSION IN WEST

Cement Industry Has Finest Plants
in the World in Prairie Provinces

In a recent interview, which appear-
ed in the "Journal of Commerce," of
Montreal, Mr. F. P. Jones, General
Manager of the Canada Cement Com-
pany, explained the policy of his
company in locating mills in the West
as follows:

Build up Home Market

"We wish to eliminate cross-freights
and unnecessary expenses of produc-
tion. Our mills at Winnipeg, Cal-
gary, and Medicine Hat will be among
the finest in the world. We want to
place the product near the consumer.
And, finally, and perhaps in an in-
direct way, we want to show the
Westerners that their best interests
lie also, along with Easterners, in
building up home industries for the
development of Canada.

"Do not misunderstand me. Not
every kind of industry can have a
natural growth in the West. But we
believe there is a great future for
the cement trade in the prairie pro-
vinces, and we want to associate the
people, so far as we can with the
industry."

Satisfied With Protection

"Are you satisfied, Mr. Jones, with
the present degree of protection--ten
cents per hundred pounds?"

"Perfectly satisfied," was the an-
swer. "This moderate duty permits
us to meet foreign competition with
some hope of ultimate success. In-
deed, we are at present more than
holding our own. Increased trade is
bound to follow this good roads pro-
paganda. The United States used last
year five and one-half million barrels
of cement on country roads alone;
and this aspect of the trade is capable
of very great development in Canada
also."

In this connection it is a noteworthy
fact that the price of cement in Duluth
last year was some 5 per cent. per
barrel higher than in Fort William,
and corresponding differences would
be in evidence at various points in
Western Canada and United States.

FARMERS' HOME
and LUNCH ROOM

Now Open

TWO DOORS EAST of Meat Market

WHITE HELP ONLY

GIVE US A TRIAL

FRANK F. BULLOCK

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned
against buying any grain, hay or
other produce, cattle, horses, wag-
ons, harness, saddles, mowers or
rakes from any Indian of the Black
foot reserve without an officially
printed permit issued by the Indian
Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or
make any loan upon any article to
any Indian under penalty of having
any such articles seized and being
prosecuted for illegal pawning.

J. H. GOODERHAM,

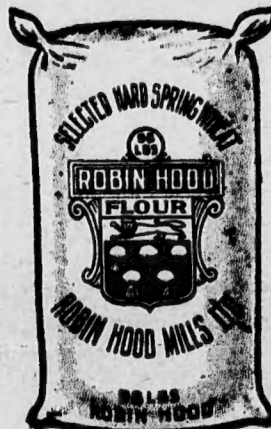
184 Indian Agent.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE TAUBE OPTICAL CO
700 First St. W., Calgary

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EVERY TWO MONTHS

For Dates enquire at Yates Drug Store



J. A. RAMSAY
AGENT
at the Gleichen
BUSY STORE

DR. DEVAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliable
medicine for all Female Complaints. \$5 a box,
or three for \$10, at drug stores. Mailed to any
address on receipt of price. The Scotts' Droga
Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN Restores Vm
for Nerve and Brain; Increases "grey matter";
a Tonic--will build you up. \$3 a box, or two for
\$5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price.
The Scotts' Droga Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.
Sold at Yates Drug Store

BATTERIES BATTERIES

Here you are

I have just snapped up a large
bunch of dry cells. They are
the famous

Columbia Ignitor Dry Cell

the best and longest life dry
cell on the market. These are
being sold at ridiculous low
prices. Get your supply now
while they last. The price is
35 cents each, all guaranteed
fresh, each cell tested before
you take them away. Order
them now before you forget.

F. A. Williams

Gleichen Alta.

HARDWICK BROTHERS

P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN

Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

left ribs 1 left ribs 2 right ribs
499 left ribs 2 right ribs

Horses branded:

D right ribs

Canada proposes using slot ma-
chines for the selling of stamps.
They will be like all other slot
machines in that it will be impos-
sible for the public to beat them.

THE CANADIAN BANK
OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., L.L.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Asst. General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of \$1 and
upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts
are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.
Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, with-
drawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. W21

GLEICHEN BRANCH. J. CAMERON, Manager

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

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BANK MONEY ORDERS A safe and economical method
of remitting SMALL amounts.

Rates: \$5 and under . . . 3c.
Over \$5, not exceeding \$10 . . . 6c.
Over \$10, not exceeding \$50 . . . 10c.
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Payable without charge in Canada (Yukon excepted) and Newfoundland at any Bank--in U.S.A.
at all principal cities--and in Great Britain and Ireland at over 500 points.

GLEICHEN BRANCH: H. G. LYONS, Manager.

Is Your

Insurance

Premium

Paid Up?



Thomas Henderson

Successor to McKie and Henderson

REAL ESTATE

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

EMERSON HIGH LIFT PLOW

Your Spring Work is drawing near. Look
well to your implements and see that you
have the best. And

Don't Forget to See

R. M. JOHNSTON

Namaka, Alberta

for your Implements. Right prices and
terms. SEE US!

TOWN OF GLEICHEN

CONFIRMATION OF TAX EN-
FORCEMENT RETURN

His Honor Judge Carpenter, Judge
of the Calgary Judicial District, will
hold court for the confirmation of the
Tax Enforcement Return at the Town
Hall, Gleichen, on the 10th day of
Sept. 1914, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Peter MacLean, 23

Secretary-Treasurer

Town of Gleichen, 184f

\$50 REWARD

\$50.00 Reward will be paid to
any person giving information
leading to the conviction of
anyone illegally driving off the
Blackfoot Indian Reserve, or
holding or harbouring on their
premises or range or in their
herd any bulls bearing the T D
brand.

J. H. GOODERHAM,
Indian Agent.

CANADA AND THE TRADE
WITH CHINA AND JAPANTHE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND
COMMERCE ISSUES A VERY
VALUABLE REPORTDeals With a Subject of Growing
Interest to All Canadians, and Shows
the Possibilities of Trade Develop-
ment Between Western Provinces
and the Orient.

A special number of the Weekly Report of the department of trade and commerce is being issued covering an interesting and valuable report upon the possibility of Canadian trade with China and Japan and prefaced by an introduction by Hon. Sir George S. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P., minister of trade and commerce, expressed in the concise and vigorous English which characterizes the work of that gentleman. It deals with a subject of growing interest to all Canadians and a copy should lie on the desk of every merchant and producer in Canada and should reach the hands of all who desire a concise and picturesque statement of the continuing trade of China and Japan and of the future and perhaps decisive importance of these countries more particularly as regards the western portion of Canada. Sir George says:

"Upwards of 500,000,000 people inhabit China and Japan in a stretch of island and continent facing the western front door of the world. Between lies a facile ocean now beginning to quiver beneath the swift keels of rapidly increasing mercantile fleets. On all grounds of enlightened business policy Canada and Canadians cannot afford to neglect the great and promising field which lies so advantageously open to them. The Pacific coast is opposite to the western gateways and which the Panama canal has brought so much nearer our eastern ports."

The report is written by Mr. R. Grigg, commissioner of commerce, and is preceded by a letter of transmission giving an outline of its contents describing his journey, and concluding with reflections of the importance and weight to which he has become accustomed by his previous work. The first chapter deals with the possible effect of the Panama canal and provides remarkable figures with regard to the development of traffic across the isthmus by the Panama and Tehuantepec railways. A table follows showing Canadian exports to China and with comments upon the character and volume of such exports. While the report recognizes the probable development of trade with a multitude of articles which follow the establishment of a trade route, and increase of communication, it is shown that the more immediate interest to Canada is found in the export of lumber to the Orient. The second chapter dealing with the first of these products indicates the present production of flour in the western provinces; a table is given showing the exports of flour from the United States to the Orient for the past twenty years and instructive comments are made upon the figures.

An interesting case of splitting hairs deals with the movement of flour from the flour export upon the Pacific coast and the reasons which account for that movement. A full argument is produced based upon the production of wheat and flour in competing countries, and remarkable information is furnished regarding the production of a soil under a hot sun. This results are truly extraordinary and will be a revelation to many readers. Important reference is made to the export of lumber from British Columbia and the final chapters deal with valuable work being done by the consuls of all nations and also a reference to the question of Chinese students and the native press. In addition to its economic value the report provides interesting reading and amply justifies the commendation of Sir George Foster. The report upon Japan, which is printed in the same booklet and follows that upon China, is equally interesting although different conditions have to be taken into consideration. Nothing is more remarkable than the contrast between the two countries. Whereas few figures are available with regard to China a contrary condition prevails in Japan and interpretation of the economic condition of the country is largely expressed by tables of figures, but the full and interesting comment upon them removes the work from the "dry dust" character which so commonly marks such papers. (Canadians may sometimes forget that the phenomena due to the wonderful development of their own country does not exhaust the important problems in course of solution elsewhere and it is highly desirable that the development of the future interest to Canada should be presented in brief and graphic terms and handled in the masterly fashion found in this report. It is not given to any man to do more than suggest a possible outcome of the factors in operation, and Canada has some experience of the foreigner who spends three weeks in a country and writes a book. In China this is described as "seeing China through a port-hole," but a characteristic of the report under review is the moderation of its expressions and the deference shown to the experience of competent authorities. It is impossible in a short article to do more than suggest the excellence of the work and advise that application should be made to the department of trade and commerce for a copy which will be provided without charge. The Weekly Report of that department, also distributed without charge, should have an increase of its already large circulation if only because it reflects in an adequate manner economic conditions in foreign countries and is designed to assist Canadian export. The experience of the United States illustrates the enormous value of such work, and the Canadian public should not omit to encourage the efforts being made abroad for their advantage and paid for with their money.

Name For "River of Doubt"
Col. Roosevelt's famous "river of doubt" has been officially named Rio Theodoro by the Brazilian government.

TREASURE OF LAHUN

Antiquities Discovered in a Pyramid
Are of Great Interest

Professor Flinders Petrie and his assistants, who all belong to the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, have secured the greatest treasure trove of modern times. Their biggest capture, the golden crown of an ancient princess, has been left in Cairo, but the rest is to be seen by anyone who cares to visit University College, Gower street, London. At the mouth of the Fayum, about 60 miles south of Cairo, Sanureset II. built a pyramid about 3,400 B.C. as a tomb for his family. Some time later Sathor-Ant was buried with all her jewels around her in the pyramid. Her tomb had been raided many times during the last fifty centuries until the English schoolmen, following a discovery of Mr. Guy Brunton, sifted every part of it. Amongst the booty to be seen at Gower street are long strings of amethyst beads. There is also the magnificent jewel taken from the breast of the mummy. In the centre it has lapis-lazuli, cornelian, and turquoise welded into the gold so as to form a king's appearance. This is held on the back of a man who wears a tadpole, symbol of a thousand years of gold, and there are a dozen other bits of allegory. Yet it is a clean, flat jewel only a few inches across. On its upper surface is a replica of the top engraved in a way that would make a modern Sheffield or Birmingham engraver envious. This is only one part of the great find. From other parts of the pyramid, the schoolmen have brought huge, rare lamps, and wonderful jars and alabaster boxes.

Fox Farming in Alberta

Fred M. Lee, president of the Pioneer Silver-Black Fox company, owner of a number of private ranches in Alberta, said in an interview at Edmonton, that it will be at least 25 years before the value of the fox is estimated on the pelt value. There is a great demand than ever for breeding animals, he added, hence more will be engaged in the industry. The greatest danger to the future of the business lies in the promotion of over-capitalized companies and through the experience of those who may be tempted to take up fox-raising. He added: "There is a tendency at present on the part of persons who happen to capture a couple of foxes, to imagine they have made a life competency. For this reason they are at first disinclined to sell to the breeders at the market prices, and come to the conclusion that the regular companies are in a combination to cheat them out of their just reward."

"However, the business here is yet in its infancy, and with a better understanding between the trapper and the companies, and with sane regulations in connection with the securing of foxes, things will right themselves, and there can be no doubt that the business will make as much money for Alberta as it has for the little province down by the sea."

Tobacco a Drug

An interesting case of splitting hairs has arisen in Ireland in the administration of the National Insurance act as to whether tobacco is a drug, a necessity or a luxury, all three views being taken by different authorities. It appears that the superintendent medical officer of the Dublin district recommended that a consumptive patient coming under the provisions of the act be given tobacco for smoking to comfort him in his last days, offering to pay for the weed himself, but the insurance committee decided that the tobacco was necessary to the patient's treatment, and sent him to the insurance commissioner. Two weeks later the local authorities received a lengthy communication, demanding an explanation of their action in charging the government with a shilling's worth of tobacco. Their reply was that tobacco was recognized as a drug in the British code, under the title nicotineum tabacum, and it had been prescribed by a registered practitioner. Thereupon the commissioners consulted learned K.C.s and they are still wrestling with the subject. Meanwhile the patient is dead, the tobacco has been smoked, and the expense of the dispute has already reached a hundred times the cost of the original tin of snuff.

BIG INCREASE

Value of Quebec's Mineral Products Up by Nearly \$2,000,000
The report of the superintendent of mines of the province of Quebec for the year 1913 has just been made public, and records that the value of the mineral products for the past year reached the sum of \$13,118,811, which shows an increase of almost 10 million dollars over the preceding year. The above figures will be noted with satisfaction throughout the province, as the depression in finances for the past eight months seem to have had no effect on the mineral market.

As in past years, the production of asbestos heads the list. Of this valuable mineral alone the exports amount to \$3,839,504. The province of Quebec furnishes 80 per cent. of the universal consumption of this substance.

MINERALS YIELD INCREASED

Asbestos Alone Was Worth in 1913 \$3,839,504—80 Per Cent. of World's Total
The superintendent of mines of the province of Quebec reports that in the course of the last fiscal year, notwithstanding the material and industrial crisis, the mines of this province have yielded a production of \$13,118,811 in 1913. These figures show an increase of nearly two million dollars over the previous year.

As usual, asbestos leads all mineral products, the quantities extracted reaching the value of \$3,839,504. Quebec province alone produces 80 per cent. of the world's consumption.

BOOST B.C. LUMBER TRADE

Steamship Service to West Indies via
Panama Would Give Great Out-
let for Lumber

E. S. Flood, trade commissioner for Barbadoes, in his report to the department of trade and commerce, states that the opening of the Panama canal will enable shippers of lumber from British Columbia to compete with the West Indies.

To satisfy inquiries a request has been made to the trade department of British Columbia to furnish samples of the different varieties of lumber that are commercially important and suitable for exportation.

These shipments will be shelled to the traders and afterwards sent to Trinidad, Jamaica and British Guiana and the Northern Islands. In this way an opportunity will be afforded for a comparison of British Columbia lumber with that now imported.

The requirements of the British West Indies for lumber, shingles, shooks, staves and puncheons, have an average value of about two and a quarter million of dollars. These colonies, with the exception of Jamaica, give a preference to Canadian lumber. A steamship service between British Columbia and these colonies that would give an outlet for lumber and other products of Western Canada would depend to a large extent on the availability of return cargoes. The products of the West Indies, that now reach the preference market of Canada and that could make the voyage to British Columbia without deterioration are sugar and molasses, cocoa nuts and copra, coffee, molasses and green heart timber. The examination into the character of the trade between the western provinces and the West Indies forces the conclusion that an identical trade could be created for the western provinces and one that would in no way be an interference with the lumber now handled in the east.

The distance from British Columbia through the Panama canal is roundly about 4,000 miles and from the canal to the Indies, 1,300 miles.

Alfalfa vs. Wheat

A farmer near Saskatoon is said to have seeded down 2,000 acres of alfalfa, stating that he calculates one acre of alfalfa is worth thirty acres of wheat to the farmer. This man has at present 1,000 sheep, 200 horses, and 1,000 cows, and has 5,000 acres in corn.

The fallacy that Saskatchewan is purely a wheat-raising country is fast fading away in the strong light of actual achievement in every branch of field and animal husbandry.

It is cheering to note also that the Province of Alberta last year produced approximately \$15,000,000 worth of eggs, poultry and milk, and from this milk dairy products to the value of practically \$6,000,000 were produced, which is but another evidence that the western provinces are getting on a much surer footing than before.

This improvement in western tendency to go in more for stock-raising and mixed farming will have the effect of stabilizing land values and will put the farmer in possession of a means of money from time to time through small sales, whereas hitherto on a strictly wheat-farming proposition he has had to wait until a specific time—when the harvest is in—with consequent higher rates of interest on money to carry him in the meantime, and difficulty in financing. Mixed farming and stock-raising also means men on the land all the year round, and altogether increased stability and prosperity for the community.—Ottawa Journal.

FOREST RESERVATIONS IN U. S.

Good Progress Being Made in the Work of Securing Lands for the Purpose

The lands approved for acquisition by the United States government for national forest purposes in the east, since the purchase policy was inaugurated in 1910, now total 1,104,000 acres, representing a purchase price of \$5,500,000. About \$2,000,000 of the original appropriation remains available for further purchases in the fiscal year 1915. The lands favorably acted on to date include 133,000 acres in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, while 97,000 acres are located in various parts of the Southern Appalachians, from Virginia to Georgia. Nearly 400,000 acres were approved for purchase during the past year, at an average price of \$4.96 per acre.

The first object of administration is to protect the forest against fire, for the two-fold purpose of steady stream-flow and increasing timber production. Lowering the water level for all forms of uses of the forests not detrimental to their permanent value as sources of timber and water supplies.

CENTENARY OF PEACE

U.S. Issues New Two and Five Cent Stamps to Be Ready in the Fall

As its contribution to the celebration of this year of the centenary of peace between Great Britain and the United States the U.S. post office department is preparing to issue two special stamps, the designs for which have been approved by Postmaster General Burleson.

The stamps of two and five cent denominations will be ready for issue early in the fall. The words "Peace, 1814-1914" will be on each.

The two-cent stamp will have on it a hemisphere with a maple leaf on the left holding an American flag, and on the right a figure bearing a British flag, the two clasping hands across the hemisphere. On the five-cent stamp will be a winged figure typifying the spirit of peace, and with a dove of peace flying before it.

Deer Meat From Labrador

It would be strange if some of Canada's "barren" lands should turn out to be of great value to the country as a source of food supply, and yet this is Dr. Grenfell's view. He estimates that the vast areas of moss-covered wilds of Labrador and Northern Canada will carry from 5,000,000 to 5,000,000 reindeer, which will mean a great addition to our food supply. But the 5,000,000 are not yet in sight.—Christian Guardian.

RURAL DEPOPULATION
AND SOME CAUSESDISREGARD OF THE PRINCIPLES
OF CONSERVATION IS ONE
OF THE FACTORS

Lands Have Been Farmed With Utter Disregard of the Possibility of the Exhaustion of Soil Fertility, and Abandoned After Being Literally "Mined."

The exodus of population from our agricultural communities constitutes one of the most important phases of that composite subject so frequently referred to under the vague but convenient term, "the rural problem." The admirable analysis of this question of rural depopulation, given by Rev. John Macdonald in his book entitled "Rural Life in Canada," is of particular interest to the advocate of conservation, in that it emphasizes the close connection between the proper use of national resources and the maintenance of a large and prosperous rural population. Nations have, hitherto, failed to realize the full importance of this relation and their failure has been a costly and irreparable error.

"Conservation," referring to the wise use of a country's natural resources, is a word of no narrow meaning. It stands first and foremost, for the elimination of waste and extravagance in respect to those resources which are limited in supply and the propagation of those which, although limited, are reproducible. But it means more than that. It stands for economy in the entire field of production, as well as in consumption,—for the utilization of all portions of the national domain in such a manner as to secure the maximum return therefrom.

These are the cardinal principles which former generations disregarded and which the present has not yet learnt to appreciate thoroughly. They become fully realized only when the results of disregard are manifested in such tangible forms as the present wholesale abandonment of once-thriving agricultural communities. For this movement of population, the failure to observe the principles of conservation has not been wholly responsible, but it has contributed in two ways.

Primarily, there has been the reckless exploration of wooded areas which were never of a nature to justify agricultural settlement. Lands, with soil adapted only for forestry purposes, have been stripped of timber, exhausted by a few crops and abandoned in such condition as to be almost useless even for reforestation. From start to finish the policy pursued has been ruinous to national welfare.

Secondly,—lands which were originally of real agricultural value have been farmed with utter disregard of the possibility of the exhaustion of soil fertility. Under scientific methods of cultivation, they would have been permanently available for profitable agriculture, but when literally "mined" of their fertility, have been deserted for newer and more fertile areas. Such methods may enrich the individual, but never the nation.

Failure to practise conservation methods in bygone years is not the sole cause of rural depopulation today, but it is, probably, the only one of the several causes, to which that movement is due, which need occasion regret to the present generation and reproach to our ancestors. Most of the other economic causes have increased the productive efficiency of the nation; this has immeasurably lowered it.—O.M., in Conservation.

WANTS TYPHOID LEGISLATION

Montreal Physician Says Public is to Blame for the Ravages of This Disease

In the division of general surgery, Dr. Armstrong, of Montreal, a Canadian delegate to the London Clinical congress, read a paper on "Typhoid Perforation." From recent figures, embracing some 9,000 cases, Dr. Armstrong showed that one-third of the deaths were due to "perforation," which was more common in men than in women.

Municipalities, he said, by effective legislation for securing a provision of pure water and an efficient drainage, could do untold service in arresting the disease and this enormous waste of young lives. The most susceptible period being from the age of 15 to 25 years, was a bad reflection upon humanitarism and business acumen, of the medical profession was not responsible, concluded Dr. Armstrong.

CROKER TO OUST MURPHY

Big Doings Are Promised For Tammany Hall By Harry W. Walker

Richard Croker, the old-time leader of Tammany Hall, will return to New York from Ireland and seek to oust Charles F. Murphy from the leadership of Tammany Hall, according to Harry W. Walker, confidant of Croker, who has returned to New York from a visit to Croker in Ireland.

"Big things are going to happen when Croker comes here," Mr. Walker said. "He is in his possession of confessions that he is going to make public. These will have an important bearing on his fight against Charles F. Murphy, which he will vigorously renew."

Trying to Improve Russian Education
The Russian cabinet has decided to put before the parliament a bill introducing a system of universal education.

Education in Russia is imperfectly developed. On an average out of every 1,000 of the population, only 211 can read and write. The Russian empire is divided in 15 districts for the purpose of educational administration, and most of the schools are under the ministry of public instruction. There are a large number of special schools, however, under separate ministries.

No man is wise at all times.—Pilate the Elder.

HUMOR IN CLARDY'S WILL

Missouri Pacific Solicitor Hoped Cane
Bequests Would Be Useless

A vein of humor runs through the will of Martin L. Clardy, vice-president and general solicitor of the Missouri Pacific railway, which was filed recently in the probate court. Mr. Clardy, who was 68 years old, died on July 5.

In drawing the will, Mr. Clardy referred to himself as "citizen and resident of St. Francois county, temporarily residing for business purposes in St. Louis."

The will provides that on Mr. Clardy's death which, he said, "I hope may be many years hence," his estate shall go to his widow, Elizabeth Dugan Clardy, with full power to sell and convey the property. He expressed full confidence that Mrs. Clardy will deal justly with their children. The will is dated July 25, 1910.

Mr. Clardy expressed the wish, without making it mandatory that his widow convey some of the personal property and real estate to their children, and that upon her death she bequeath the remainder of the property to the children.

To Charles Frjerson Clardy and Martin L. Clardy, Jr., sons, he bequeathed each a gold-headed cane, "which I have had for many years, hoping they may find no more use for them than I did." He left a watch to his grandson, Elgin F. Clardy.

Two Jests For Mark Twain

Mark Twain and Chauncey Depew once went aboard on the same ship. When the ship was a few days out they were both invited to a dinner. Speech-making time came. Mark Twain had the first chance. He spoke twenty minutes and made a great hit.

Then it was Depew's turn. "Mr. Toastmaster and ladies and gentlemen," said the famous orator as he arose, "before this dinner Mark Twain and myself made an agreement to trade speeches. He has just delivered his speech, and I thank you for the pleasant manner in which you received it. I have a few words to say to the guests of this dinner and cannot remember anything he was to say." Then he sat down. There was much laughter. Next day an Englishman who had been in the party came across Mark Twain in the smoking room. "Mr. Clemens," he said, "I consider you were much imposed upon last night. I have always heard that Mark Twain is a clever man, but really that speech you made of his last night struck me as being the most infernal rot."

Napoleon and His Conquerors

An effort is being made to save the field of Waterloo from the hands of the bulldozer. It may be argued by those who hate war in all its aspects that no good purpose is to be served in maintaining the memory of a battlefield. But the memories of Waterloo cannot be obliterated, and for generations to come visitors will gaze with awe on the scene of one of the world's epoch-making battles. Seen from the Lion Mound, Waterloo presents a somewhat commonplace landscape, dotted here and there with memorials. Yet he who has heard of Britain, indeed, who can, without emotion, view the green undulations where Wellington prayed for night or Blucher, it is appropriate that the present Duke of Wellington should be associated with the movement to save the field, and there will be general hope that the appeal for the necessary \$50,000 will be successful.

Men Needed as Teachers

In order to relieve the difficulties of the present educational system, more men must be induced to become teachers. This cannot be accomplished until the profession of teaching is lifted to the rank of the other learned professions. Not only should the teacher be thoroughly educated, but he should receive adequate compensation for his work.

The men we need in our public schools are not attracted to positions which carry neither social standing nor adequate financial compensation. Neither will men of quality enter the profession of teaching until the undesirable rotation of office caused by local politics is suppressed. Until tenure of office—which renders this position insecure—is popular, the men who are necessary to invigorate the dry bones of our public school system will seek other fields of labor.—Suburban Life for August.

The Trees of Fulham Palace

Fulham Palace, where the Bishop of London's garden party was raided by suffragettes recently, possesses beautiful grounds remarkable for fine old trees thickly planted. About a former bishop who told some of their back remarked that he "must be a good man for letting light on dark places."

The present opulence of foliage is largely due to Bishop Compton, who was banished from Fulham, "gated," as they say at the universities, "because he talked more like a colonel than a clergyman," and who employed his enforced leisure in planting trees and shrubs previously unknown in England. To Compton we owe the introduction of the tulip-tree, now flowering splendidly in some old gardens around London.—Westminster Gazette.

Effects of Vegetarianism

Vegetarianism is all right, as every body knows, but this theory that man is what he eats makes one look askance on cabbage. And it convinces one that a lot of the fellows who hang around the beaches subsist on rubber plants.—Toronto Star.

Saskatchewan Fox Industry

Between the opening of the season for fox exportation in the late spring and the end of July 523 foxes, worth approximately \$310,000, were shipped out of Saskatchewan. Fees paid the government on these foxes amounted to \$14,166.

POPULATION IN THE CANAL ZONE

Recent Census Shows That It is on the
Decrease

The population of the Panama canal zone has shrunk from 61,279 in March, 1912, to 38,706. The house-to-house canvass of the population, taken between June 10 and 30 of this year by the police and fire division, shows the total population of the zone. Of this number 67,014 are white Americans, of whom 14,182 are employees of the Panama canal or the Panama railroad. The American women and children number 1,574 and 1,535 respectively. Of all other nationalities there are 16,694 men, including 14,068 employees, and 5,674 women and 5,625 children. The figures do not include employees living in Colon and Panama.

Primarily the purpose of the enumeration was to check up the progress of the depopulation of the Canal zone of others than employees and their families. The census of the Canal zone made between February 1 and March 31, 1912, by the old department of civil administration, showed a total population in the zone proper of 61,279. The decrease since that time has been 23,573. The decrease amounts to about 38 per cent. of the population of February-March, 1912, or over 61 per cent. of the present population.

The police canvass was made by the three districts known as Ancón, Embarcadero and Cristobal. A police census made between January 31 and February 10, 1914, did not differentiate between employees and non-employees. It enumerated American men, women and children, 6,310, 1,799 and 1,786, a total of 9,895, and all other men, women and children, 21,332, 7,323 and 6,741 respectively, a total of 35,401. The grand total of inhabitants was 45,296. The total number of Americans on the zone has decreased 82 since then. The total population of other nationalities has decreased 7,508. The total decrease in the period of less than five months has been 7,590.

CARELESSNESS CAUSES FIRES

A Large Percentage of Forest Destruction Caused by Campers and Sportsmen

An investigation by the New York conservation commission as to the origin of forest fires in the Adirondacks shows that fully 85 per cent. of the fires which occurred during 1913 were preventable. If smokers had not carelessly thrown burning cigars or tobacco upon the dry vegetation, one-third of these fires would not have occurred. If fishermen had been more careful with their fires and tobacco, nearly one-fifth of these fires would not have occurred. Of the 858 fires reported, only 78, or 11.3 per cent, were caused by locomotives, while nearly 10 per cent. were reported as being due to the carelessness of campers.—C. L., in Conservation.

Servia and the Servians

Servia is a land of social equality. It has no aristocracy or middle class. Its officials are peasants in gold braid. Its people live with little work. In 1900 it is said there was neither pauper nor workhouse in the country. Servians would rather talk politics and recite poetry than drink. What they like best are the sing-song poems that tell of their national heroes. Every man in the land is a patriot. The greatest patriotic outburst that has shaken the nation in recent years was passionate resentment toward Austria-Hungary in 1908 when that country's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina waked Servia from the dream of a great union of all the Serbs.

Egyptian Assembly Prorogued

The Egyptian legislative assembly, which was opened on Jan. 22 in virtue of the new Organic law of July 21, 1913 has been prorogued until November 1 next. The session recently concluded has been full of interest, since it was the first to be held under the new conditions. That the Egyptian public has awakened to the importance of this institution has been shown by the enormous number of petitions—over 800 addressed to the assembly, the crowds in the galleries during the debates, and the great space devoted to the reports by all the local papers.

LUMBERING TO BE EXTRA HEAVY

Much Timber Felled by Storms or Damaged by Bush Fires

Representatives of the big lumber companies operating in the upper Ottawa region state that operations of the bush this year will be unusually heavy, and that about 35,000 men will be employed about two months hence. It is believed that this will go a long way toward relieving unemployment in eastern cities. The reason given for the extra lumbering operations is that a great deal of timber has been felled by storms and, in addition, damaged by bush fires, and that it must be utilized at once before decay sets in.

TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP

National Gallery Offers \$1,000 to Painters or Sculptors
The trustees of the National Gallery of Canada have decided to grant a travelling scholarship of \$1,000, to be awarded annually at the exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts. The scholarship will be open to painters or sculptors of either sex who are British subjects.

The winner of the scholarship will be required to leave for Europe within three months of the award and to reside in Europe for a year.

Canada Loses Much Through Pests
Canada loses at least fifty million dollars a year through damage to crops alone from insect pests, according to a statement in the Agricultural Gazette, published by the department of agriculture. The protection of insectivorous birds, therefore, is strongly urged. Investigation has shown that fully 65 per cent. of the total food of wood peckers, 96 per cent. of that of fly catchers and 95 per cent. of the yearly food of wrens is insects.

Another reason given for protecting the birds is the fact that many of them consume the seeds of weeds.

THE NATIONAL PARKS
OF THE DOMINIONCREATION OF NATIONAL PARKS
OF GREAT COMMERCIAL VALUE
TO CANADA

Owing to the Increasing Modern Taste For Travel, Striking Scenery Has Become One of the Most Valuable Sources of Revenue a Nation Can Possess.

An unusual government publication has recently been issued by the Dominion parks branch of the department of the interior. It consists of a small souvenir booklet artistically bound in duplex leather with grass paper and tied with an olive green silk cord. The lettering is embossed in gold and a very unique design has been chosen for the cover. The latter is cut out so as to form a sort of frame and in this is inset a spray of Canadian heather from the Rocky Mountains park the purple flowers of the heather against the wood brown background making a very attractive colour combination.

It will no doubt be a matter of surprise to many to learn that Canada possesses a heather of her own. This plant is not, as it has sometimes been called, a "poor relation" of the Scotch heather, but has a family connection and standing of its own well recognized by botanists, and is nearly allied to the heath of the British Isles. The booklet gives an interesting account of the locality from which the souvenir was gathered. Stumpson park, about thirty miles from Banff, and of some of the legends and stories connected with the heather in other lands. Its main purpose, however, is to call the attention of Canadians to the national parks of the Dominion, not only to the attractions they offer to those who are able to visit them, but also to their value in the national life. Their commercial possibilities are somewhat startling. It is pointed out that owing to the increasing modern taste for travel, striking scenery has become one of the most valuable sources of revenue a nation can possess. The tourist revenue of Sweden, for example, is placed at 150 million dollars, that of France at 600 millions, that of Italy at over 100 millions. The sum which Americans annually spend abroad is estimated at the enormous total of five hundred million dollars.

It would appear, therefore, that the creation of national parks, which are one of the best means of conserving and providing for tourist travel, may well be considered as it is now being considered in the United States, a "solid business proposition."

It is on other grounds than the commercial, however, that the parks lay claim to recognition. These great natural reserves are reservoirs of vitality for the race. An antidote to the ills of over-civilization, they offer the opportunity for life in the wilderness and the best sort of recreation where fresh air, sunshine and beautiful natural scenery are combined. The problem of the preservation of the reality of the race is admitted by all conservationists. Today, to be the first of all conservation problems, and the value of parks, playgrounds and recreation in this respect is each year being given a larger place.

The educational and patriotic influence of the parks is also touched upon as well as that which work in the Dominion parks branch is doing in the preservation of native wild life in connection with the buffalo, elk, antelope, etc., as well as bird life. There is also pointed out the need for the creation of historic parks as a means of preservation for our historic sites, many of which we are allowing to disappear.

A new line of development which is worthy of consideration is suggested, viz.: the provision of national parks near our congested centres of population. All modern town planning makes provision for parks and playgrounds within the city itself, but while these are of great value, they provide a means of recreation for a few hours at most. The national parks would reserve large areas where people would be free to go for as long as they desired. Such parks would be, in reality, "people's estates" and would afford to the ordinary citizen many of the advantages which the man of wealth possesses in his country estate. In the words of the booklet they would be "places where the poor could get a summer cottage or camp site for a nominal rental, where boys and men could camp and fish and study nature, where the sick and delicate could find new stores of health and the great throngs of the city, by right of citizenship, without leave or hindrance of anyone."

There is still within easy reach of many of our large cities, land available for such a purpose which is either public domain or procurable at low cost. It would seem worth while considering the advice given by Senator Bryce in 1907 before his return to England, namely, that the time to set aside public domain for the future needs of the people is now, when the encroachments of civilization have rendered this almost impossible.

Revelations Regarding Attu Islanders

The natives on Attu Island, the westernmost of the Aleutian chain of Alaska, are dying rapidly, and from the cause will be entirely depopulated, according to officers of the revenue cutter Unalga, which has returned from an 1,800 mile cruise among the islands of the north.

Capt. H. C. Hamlet, commander of the

BUYERS TO SHARE IN PROFITS LOWER PRICES ON FORD CARS



Touring Car . . \$590
Runabout . . . 540
Town Car . . . 840

F. O. B. FORD, ONTARIO
In the Dominion of Canada Only
Effective from August 1st, 1914, to August 1st, 1915
and guaranteed against any reduction during that time

FURTHER we will be able to obtain the maximum efficiency in our factory production, and the minimum cost in our purchasing and sales departments IF we can reach an output of 30,000 cars between the above dates. AND should we reach this production we agree to pay, as the buyers share, from \$40 to \$60 per car (on or about August 1, 1915) to every retail buyer who purchases a new Ford Car between August 1, 1914, and August 1, 1915. For further particulars regarding these low prices and profit-sharing plan, see the nearest Ford Branch or Dealer.

Ford Motor Company,

W. B. McKie, Agent, Gleichen, Alberta.

New groceries

Fresh Groceries in dependable brands and qualities—-that's the desire of every housewife—and it's our aim, too. We invite your patronage.

S. A. Hall

Call the CALL for all Classes of JOB PRINTING

An exchange says that all Canadian girls are born with voices. It is not probable that anyone will contradict the statement.

The Alberta mosquito is said to cause heatstroke. People of experience have always said that it had a peculiar way of inducing animation.

It is said that a diet of sour milk is conducive to longevity. Anyone who had to live on that diet would not care to live long.

Women may be the wine of life but they would strenuously object to being put on the shelf until properly aged.

NEWSPAPER LAW

1.—The postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper on the day of the office, and state the reason for its not being taken. A notice to do this makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for payment.

2.—If any person orders his paper by mail, and the publisher fails to deliver it, the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount without the payment of postage.

3.—There can be no legal discontinuance until payment is made.

4.—Any person who takes a paper out of the postoffice, whether directed to his name or not or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the cost of the paper.

5.—If a subscriber orders his paper stopped and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it from the postoffice. This proceeds upon the ground that man must pay for what he uses.

The War Bulletins From Day to Day

Special to the CALL Sept. 9th.
German movement actually a retreat not a strategic movement. Entire line continue to retreat.

Allied forces now equal if not out-number German.

Austrian regiment completely surrounded by Russians they surrendered with all equipment.

Two German merchant ships sunk in Atlantic by French and British cruisers.

British gunboat captured German trawler strewing mines in the North sea with 200 mines on board.

French forces have captured thousands of German prisoners.

Germans have been greatly reinforced in last few days.

French troops in south cease offensive. Three allied armies on offensive.

Romania will soon throw her 300,000 troops against Austria.

Sept. 8th.
Reported that 25,000 Russians have been landed in France with the object of flanking German in Belgium territory.

Russians advancing at the rate of 85 miles a day.

85,000 Austrian prisoners taken at Lemberg.

Serious controversy has arisen between Kaiser and Chancellor Von Holweg and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Reported they have tendered their resignations.

Germans in turning movement have swept the entire Champagne country.

Five columns have been hurled against front of allied forces which extend a distance of 140 miles.

Indications show that the allies have concentrated against German right wing which is reported to have suffered heavily in attempting to cross the River Marne.

Sept. 9.—Berlin dispatch states that Germans are throwing troops back east to check Russian advance. 32,000 Austrians were killed in the battle of Jafan. Servians also captured 92 guns and a great number of prisoners. Russians sending 80,000 reinforcements to continue advance to Berlin. Austrians lost 25,000 men and 300 cannon in the battle of Lemberg. Right wing of German army in France has been pushed back by the allies. French and British troops now making for German assault. Reported that the Germans have formed a half circle around Antwerp, battle expected in that vicinity. General Joffre sends assurance that all is in readiness.

Sept. 4.—Germans reported with in striking distance of Paris enter forts. Allies being driven back but still the line remains intact.

Russians press on into Austria after having captured Lemberg. Austrian forces falling back before advance.

Germans in east Prussia make toward holding their own. Russians hold line waiting for reinforcements.

People in Oxford ordered to leave city within 24 hours. French losses in last three days fighting have been enormous. Fleet of 50 French aeroplanes manœuvring over Paris to protect capital against possible German assault.

British transports have landed Russian troops in France. Paris enter force situated about the city in a 70 mile circle. Reported that if German captures outer forts of Paris French will vacate city entirely in order to save the property from damage and reported that England has called every able bodied man to prepare for war.

Sept. 3.—Antwerp prepares for an immediate attack. German troops of the west reported within 30 miles of Paris, but allies are still confident. French government moved from Paris. Military commander ordered to resist enemy to last man. Heaviest fighting today on French left. Allies extend from Monsiellard to Ruyse and Merve. Allies that can capture still holds, left wing has been forced to give but has not been

broken. French Adriatic fleet bombards Cattaro, heavy damage inflicted. Believed Germans plan to destroy city of Antwerp with Zeppelin airship fleet. Aeroplane dropping bombs on Paris brought down by the troops, two Germans killed.

How Alberta Women Can Aid Soldier Boys

The women of Alberta, in common with women all over the Dominion, can render valuable practical assistance to the soldiers who are so willingly volunteering for active service and are now on their way to the front, by furnishing the army medical corps with the following articles:

For Ward Use—Pillow cases, towels, tablecloths, medicine cloth, tensile cloth, roller towels, foundation criggers, hot water bottles, covers, bandages of all descriptions, mug covers, knitted jackets.

For Patients' Use—Culies shirts, socks, handkerchiefs, dressing gowns, slippers, shirts of flannel, underwear, abdominal binders knitted.

These lists have been supplied by the Canadian Relief Committee formed at a meeting held recently at Government House, Ottawa, when the three leading Hospital Aid Societies of Canada passed the following resolutions:

"That this meeting recommends that all three organizations, viz: the Canadian Relief Committee, the St. John's Ambulance Association and the St. John's Ambulance Brigade co-operate in the formation of voluntary aid detachments, male and female, throughout Canada and especially so far as the women of Canada are concerned, to make such articles for the use of the troops in the field as laid down in the scheme of voluntary medical aid in Canada.

A alignment of articles such as these named above will be made from Edmonton to the central committee at Ottawa, within the next few weeks and all societies or individuals desiring to co-operate by contributing some of their own work should communicate at once with the Provincial Secretary, St. John's Ambulance Association, Edmonton.

Mr. and Mrs. Savage motored down from Calgary Saturday and spent until Monday evening visiting with her mother, Mrs. Larkins. While here they motored out in many directions and thoroughly enjoyed their outing. They brought down with them W. B. McKie's two children who are remaining with him for a few days.

One party of hunters who went South to spend Labor Day left town the afternoon previous with a sack of new corn, expecting to treat the cowboys they were to camp with, but when they reached the point at 10 p.m. found the boys had moved camp. All admit that "Murphy's" for supper and breakfast is a little too much "Irish" for them.

Jan. McLeod, who has been in the employ of C. J. Bray for the past two years, has left for Stanton where he has taken charge of a separator, a business he has had a great deal of experience in. While in Gleichen Mr. and Mrs. McLeod were many friends for themselves who regret their departure and wish them success wherever they may permanently locate.

Dr. and Mrs. Shuels arrived on Sunday from Washington, D.C., and are meeting their many old friends in Gleichen. The doctor is here to look after his farming interests near Stanton and will continue a short time. They went east some months ago with the intention of sailing for Europe in November, but when the war broke out they abandoned the trip and will return to their home in California.

SPORTSMEN

You should call and examine our new stock of shotguns. We have them to suit all pockets viz:

Single barrel from \$9 up
Double Barrel guns from

\$ 16.00
to **\$ 65.00**

Shells all the leading makes

Peters, Dominion, Nitro Club Winchester, Etc.

Also all requisites for sportsmen, duck calls, dog calls, gun cases, jackets, etc.

**We are the people for
all kinds of general
hardware. Quality
first. Prices Rock-
bottom.**

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LIMITED
GENERAL MERCHANTS

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We wish to announce to

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GLEICHEN LIVERY BARN

which will be run under entirely

New Management. We assure

each one Courteous Treatment

and First Class Service. Call on

us for conveyances or Feed

J. E. BROWN, ROY ALLAN

Gleichen Grain Market

SPRING WHEAT	
1 Northern	87
2 Northern	84
3 Northern	81
4 Northern	78
5 Northern	75
6 Northern	72
Feed	67
2 C.W. Oats	41
1 Feed Oats	39
Malting Barley	50
3 Barley	47
4 Barley	45
Feed	43
1 Nor West Flax	11
2 Can West	10
3	9

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Direct Importer of

Men's Furnishings and
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FALL
Millinery Opening

Friday and Saturday
SEPTEMBER 11th and 12th.

All the latest designs will be on display in the Millinery Department J.A. Brown's Bay Store.

Miss Dickey
Invites you to attend

PALM PARLORS

is open

In new Padley Block
opposite Palace Hotel
where a full assortment of

CANDIES, NUTS,

etc., will be carried, and

where will be served:

Coffee,

Tea,

Beef Tea,

Bullion of all Kinds—

Ice Cream at all seasons

—

Fred Brosseau

PROPRIETOR

Remember that today is the time

to do things that you put off until

tomorrow, yesterday.

PUBLIC NOTICE

A Sitting of the District Court will be held at Gleichen, Wednesday, September 10th, commencing at 10 a.m. until 4 p.m. J.A. Brown, Deputy Attorney General.

A person who swears everything he hears about the war is unmercifully abusing his digestive system.